THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY [illegible] & CO.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1864.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE HERALD ON THE SITUATION.

The New York *Herald* of the 22d devotes much of its editorial space to the discussion of the effect which Sheridan's success at Winchester will produce upon the military situation in Virginia and Georgia. Says the *Herald*:

"It is a victory whose effects upon the situation at Petersburg will be immediate and great, and it is one that shows us exactly how distinct is General Grant's grasp of the whole situation in Virginia. Sheridan, as we have repeatedly shown, could have beaten Early a month ago as easily as he did on Monday last, but Grant was not ready for the victory then. He used the Valley to amuse Lee, and when that amusement was no longer necessary to his purpose he made Lee pay for it."

"That effect will be seen in the triangle comprised between Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg. Sheridan pushing Early toward Staunton or beyond it, towards Lynchburg, will very imperatively divide the attention that Lee now gives to Grant. Lee will then be in a very uncomfortable dilemma. If he sends out any force to stay Sheridan—to save Early and Lynchburg—Grant will take that opportunity to get the last of Lee's railroads. If he does not send out such a force, Sheridan may probably get hold of the same railroad at its Lynchburg end, and so in either event, Lee must get away from Richmond—if he can. For all this to be soon done it is necessary that Lee should be reinforced by the veterans under Hood, whom Sherman has for a little time left idle. Sherman's truce expired to-day, and it is to be hoped that he may immediately assume active operations again, if for no other purpose than to keep Hood's men out of Lee's army."

SPEECH OF HON. G. H. PENDLETON—MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S POSITION DEFINED.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* of the 17th inst. says:

We had, last night, another of those magnificent demonstrations, now so common everywhere, showing conclusively with what force the tide of public sentiment is moving against Abraham Lincoln, and in favor of the Democracy. Mr. Pendleton came to the city yesterday evening, after the *Empire* had gone to press, and consequently too late to make any notice of his arrival. Nevertheless, the news spread rapidly, a band was engaged, and a serenade appointed at eight o'clock. As Mr. Pendleton was the guest of Mr. Vallandigham, a crowd soon began to assemble in front of Mr. Vallandigham's residence—which was augmented to thousands by the arrival of an immense procession, headed by the band.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called, came forward and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for this very flattering compliment; I thank you for this manifestation of the hospitality of Dayton, which has become proverbial throughout the United States.

At four o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to be here this evening. I came unexpectedly, on purely personal business, disconnected with public affairs. I had no idea of seeing any number of my fellow-citizens or discussing political questions.

This immense concourse thus suddenly convened fills me with renewed hope—it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not, as now, to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results, to rejoice that the powers of the Government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party, whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the States, reinvigorate the Union, and, with peace and Union, will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity, and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech; I intend only to thank you for the honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish you good night."

Mr. Vallandigham was next called, and responded in a masterly speech of half an hour, which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. He spoke in defence of the Democratic party and State rights and peace, and in support of the Chicago platform. The Democratic party was a State rights party—a constitutional party—a Union party—and just now a peace party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the Republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion, he declared his purpose to vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln and the rescue of the republic.

LATER.

Files of Northern papers to the 24th give us the following interesting summary:

ANOTHER VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

Under the head of "another victory in the Valley" the Northern papers publish the following dispatches:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 23—2 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

The following telegram, announcing another victory of Gen. Sheridan over Early, has just been received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Sheridan has again beaten the enemy at Fisher's Hill, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners. This is in all probability, the *finale* of Gen. Early.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 23—8.30, P. M.

Maj. General John A. Dix:

Sheridan's victory proves to be signal and complete. Nothing but the coming night saved even a remnant of Early's army.

The following dispatches of General Stevenson and Major General Sheridan's official report to General Grant give all the particulars thus far received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 23, 1864.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The military telegraph line is down. The affair is complete and overwhelming.

Respectfully,
JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig. General.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION,
Six miles from Woodstock, Sept. 22.

Lieutenant General Grant

I have the honor to announce that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of Gen. Early at Fisher's Hill to-day.

I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable.

After a great deal of manoeuvering during the day Gen Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him.

While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c.

I am to-night pushing up the Valley.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know my own or the enemy's casualties.

Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

My attack could not be made till 4 o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in.

The First and Second Cavalry Divisions went down the Luray valley to-day; and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be made more signal.

The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the "Stonewall Brigade" and the troops constituting "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, and was the elite of the rebel army.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THE NORTH.

A despatch from Washington, speaking of the receipt of the news from the Valley, says:

The news from Sheridan's army this afternoon has created a wild excitement throughout the city. The capture of Fisher's Hill, the stronghold and key to the upper part of the Shenandoah valley, and the addition of 16 guns and several thousand prisoners to the trophies already won by the victorious army of Sheridan, is regarded here as conclusive evidence of the complete distruction of the rebel army in the Valley, and the opening of the whole route to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about the speedy evacuation of Richmond or the capture of the rebel capital and Lee's whole army.

There are in progress other movements, not proper to be disclosed now which tend to render this result inevitable within perhaps a very few days.

The "Herald," in an editorial upon Sheridan's second victory, says:

Sheridan has gained still another victory over the redoubtable Early—a victory that he characterises as "very complete"—and a victory that goes far toward the accomplishment of what we expected of General Sheridan—the actual dispersion of Early's whole force.

Sheridan's cavalry at latest accounts before the news of the battle, were beating up Early's flanks and Crook was feeling his front. Sheridan thus learned where Early was, and then went at him at once; he is not a timid fighter.—Crook swept on the enemy's flank like an avalanche, and the veteran Sixth and Nineteenth corps stormed the position in front. Sixteen guns were taken, and that fact is a positive assurance of the complete demoralization of Early's command. He having been thus badly beaten and even broken up at Fisher's Hill, it is not possible that he can make another stand at Staunton or anywhere else in the Valley, and thus Sheridan's way to Lynchburg is open.—Sheridan will thus in all probability, having settled Early, settle also the fate of the rebel capital.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY TO BE CO-OPERATIVE WITH GRANT'S NEXT MOVEMENT.

The New York *Herald*, speaking of Sheridan's operations in the Valley, says:

It has the genuine ring of substantial success. It is the forerunner of triumphs to come. Following so closely upon Gen. Grant's visit it is evidently the opening move in a grand game which will seal the fate of Richmond. Reinforcements, that have been steadily pouring to the front of Petersburg will soon have an opportunity to distinguish themselves by [illegible] and well concerted action. There is a tide in battles as well as in other affairs of men, and Sheridan has taken it at the flood.

The Baltimore *American* says:

The movements of Sheridan in the Valley will have an important bearing upon operations near *Petersburg*. It is believed that so vigorously is Early being pressed by Sheridan that the former will not be able to make an effectual stand before reaching Staunton or Lynchburg. Our cavalry will, doubtless, soon interrupt his communication by way of the Virginia Central railroad.

The more effectually Early is used up by Sheridan the less likely will he be able to afford *Lee* any material assistance in resisting Grant's next *movement*, which will, from the signs of the times, be as successful as this last brilliant victory of Sheridan.

The advantages to be gained over Early in his present retreat will depend almost entirely upon the movements of our cavalry, and as Sheridan has with him a goodly number of the best troopers in the service, no doubts are entertained of Early's complete discomfiture.

FREMONT'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

The following is the letter of General Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency:

BOSTON, Sept. 21, 1864.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position, and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they would have never attained; and this has given them an advocate in the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, yours.
J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. George L. Stearns and others, a committee, &c.

(From the Confederate.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

FOURTEENTH N. C. TROOPS, COL. R. T. BENNETT, Commanding—Field and Staff: Col R T Bennett captured, Major J H Lambeth wounded and prisoner, J B Martin Acting Sgt Major, wounded and prisoner.

Company A. Private T E King wounded through left lung and a prisoner, H W Sherin wounded in arm and side, F M Johnson in face, sgt J W Harper through left foot, corp C Hardy missing—supposed to be a prisoner.

B. Killed—Privates R B Snider and J C Parish.—Wounded and Prisoner—Sgt C L Lines severe through right foot, corp D R Epps through leg, privates Ambrose Myers, W J Collett, J C Wilburn painful through right arm. Missing—Sgt L J Myers, Private J R Leonard, J Wagner, A [illegible], T Helper.

C. Killed—Private W L Stanback. Wounded—Lt W A Liles in foot, sgt J W Turner, corp J B Waddill right thigh, private G Cower shoulder, J McLendon left arm, G A Morton leg (contusion), W C Threadgill left hand and prisoner, T J Watkins in face and shoulder, Jos Wheeler in knee.

C. Wounded—Lieut D Harmon, mortally through abdomen, private S A Wilson, painfully through left leg, private A Doby, left thigh fractured, S H Roberts severely left leg. Missing—Private J T Reddy.

E. Wounded—Corp Rufus Pool in leg, sergt Rufus Smith in leg, private Jasper [illegible] severely in arm, John Carroll in neck (contusion,) Wounded and prisoner—Private P Carter severe in shoulder. Missing—Private S B Grady and Ransom Carroll.

F. Wounded and prisoner—Private W C Shelton, in abdomen. Missing—Lieut C M Williams supposed to be prisoner, sgt N B Westall. Missing—Private A Simmons supposed to be prisoner, D H Finch.

G. Wounded and prisoner—Private A Young severely in abdomen, F Mitchell left arm broken, G W Smith left leg severe, T B Ledwick severely in hip.—Wounded—Sergt J J [illegible], severe in right arm, private W B Wright left hand, A A Griffith in side. Missing—Sergt W D Harris, private J M Wilson.

H. Killed—Capt J B Duberry. Missing—Private J H Lilly and W R Davis prisoner and wounded, Lieut W H Hearne severe in left foot. Wounded—Corp B Lowder in head, B Maberry severe in right shoulder, privates B M Maberry, D D Hobbs in right arm, John Dry.

I. Wounded and prisoner—Lieut Charles A Hunt severe through foot, corpl L D Cutting left knee, private M Hedrick mortally through breast. Wounded—Sergt R H Humphreys severely in right hip.

K. Killed—Private A M Adams. Wounded—Capt [illegible] in left [illegible], corp J W [illegible], privates J B Smith in shoulder, W [illegible], J Cheek in foot. Wounded and prisoner—[illegible] supposed to be mortally. Missing—Corpl C Adams.

THIRTIETH N. C. TROOPS, CAPT. J. C. McMILLAN COMMANDING.

Company A. Wounded—Privates R C Cox in knee, [illegible]. Missing—Private [illegible] and J C [illegible].

B. Wounded—Private J R [illegible] in foot.

C. Wounded—Capt R C Allen in shoulder, private R Horton.

D. Wounded—Private W C[illegible] in hand.

E. Killed—Corpl J T West. Wounded—Sergt J W [illegible] in arm, [illegible]

[illegible]

F. [illegible] Private W R Crews.

[illegible] Wounded—[illegible], corpl [illegible] thers leg broken. Missing—[illegible]

H. Wounded—Private W [illegible] in face, J P [illegible]

I. Wounded—Lieut J B Dowd, Act. Adjt. in [illegible], private J R Johnson in [illegible]

SECOND N. C. TROOPS—Field and Staff. Wounded—Adjutant C [illegible] slightly.

Company A. Wounded—D S Hardin, [illegible] severely, C J C Prescott severely body, Wm Ross, in leg slightly, Thomas J Smith, severely in arm and body, John Langley, severely in leg.

B. Wounded—J H Creech, severely in back and left in hands of enemy.

C. Wounded—J N Holloway, slightly in side, J T Hutchins, severely in hand. Missing—J K Peek and W Chandler.

D. Killed—Edward Powell, Thomas Williams. Wounded—Wm A Bailey, severely in thigh, T S Canady, slightly in shoulder, E L Reid, slightly in knee. Missing—Noah Weaver, G W Lowman.

E. Wounded—Ensign T E Wiseman, severely in neck, sergt Jos Jarrett, slightly in side, sergt J A Shelton, slightly, Wm Sellers, in hand. Missing—B Sparks.

F. Killed—Robert Evans. Wounded—Sergt T B Faucette, mortally in body, Shelby H Dixon, severely in head, Squire McCollum, slightly in foot.

G. Wounded—Sergt J B Halcomb, severely in shoulder, C E Morgan, in both legs, J P Thomason, in leg, J Poole, in thigh slightly, H P Miller, in arm severely. Missing—C J Lipe.

H. Wounded—R [illegible], in side severely, James Ralston, in thigh, J Hufman, in face.

I. Wounded—Jos M Shipps, mortally in head, A F Morris, severely in leg, (left in hands of enemy,) Jackson Page, in head slightly, W Upchurch, in thigh slightly. Missing—J W Young, C H Beavers.

K. Wounded—Wm Hardie, severely in shoulder and neck, and in hands of enemy.

By command of Major R. W. YORK.
D. C. GUNTER, Lt. and Acting Adj't.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 19-d2w

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: 1 bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by

Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, TWO UNINcumbered servant women.

RUFUS H. FERRELL,
Sept 26-d1w* Raleigh, N. C.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d&wtf S. R. HARRIS.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $[illegible], the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES WANTED.

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR BRISTLES delivered at the

Sept 23 d1w PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw16w* Greensboro, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF [illegible] LINES, OR LESS,

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

[illegible] lines, or [illegible] or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $[illegible] a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, [illegible] MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and [illegible] miles from Ashboro', containing 150 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 of [illegible] Creek Bottom land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the premises & Negro House, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Ashboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X50, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rufus Stewart, Carbonton, or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Sept 26-d10t Greensboro', N. C.

Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. R. TOWLES'.
Sept 28-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF.—Apply at Progress Office. Sept 19-tf

[illegible] LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, [illegible] of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 26 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,000 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 22 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and [illegible].

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and [illegible].

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—R. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. [illegible], H. C. [illegible], C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C. [illegible]

THURSDAY, [illegible]

WATCH FOR THE [illegible]

To [illegible] our [illegible] by [illegible], we shall [illegible] margin of the paper [illegible] expire, and if [illegible] stopped. Watch for the [illegible] to renew in time.

[illegible]

On and after the [illegible] of October, the subscription to the PROGRESS will be [illegible]

Daily paper, [illegible]
" " [illegible]
" " [illegible]
Weekly paper, [illegible]
" [illegible]

It is unnecessary to enter [illegible] of the causes that force us to make this [illegible] must be apparent to all. The advance in the price of paper, ink, labor, lights, fuel and everything that enters into our bill of expenses has been such that we are compelled to increase our own rates, [illegible] know that there is much greed, avarice and extortion [illegible] but the main cause of high prices is [illegible] most universal want of confidence [illegible] In peace times we furnished [illegible] year, and our Weekly for $2, and [illegible] disposed to grumble about our [illegible] say, that if they will [illegible] we will charge them only one half our [illegible] three dollars a year for the Daily and one for the Weekly paper.

Subscriptions will be received at the old [illegible] balance of this week, but on and after Monday the new terms will be rigidly adhered to.

From what we can learn, the Legislature will be convened between the [illegible] of [illegible] and the 1st of November, and we find that many [illegible] officers, magistrates, and other State officers are getting very uneasy about [illegible] exemption. We do not think that such [illegible] should be taken from the industrial pursuits of the country, nor do we think, if taken, they could be made of service for the present exigency. We have advocated the putting in of all Provost Guards, [illegible] &c., but we do not believe we can put in any more producers and continue to feed the army and the people.

We told the people, [illegible] last summer, that the issue was war or peace, and [illegible] to see it. The end, which [illegible] tant, must come by negotiation or subjugation; and as we favored negotiation [illegible] strongest [illegible] for a man who [illegible] himself in favor of "fighting it out," [illegible] to go to the trenches they can blame [illegible] not think they ought to wait to be [illegible] but they should go voluntarily. We have been for peace all the time and we are for peace now, and if it were in our power to do so we would force the Richmond and Washington [illegible] to settle the matter before another [illegible] or another drop of blood shed, and to accomplish this desirable end we would have all the State authorities at once agitate the subject of peace. But the strangest and most [illegible] thing connected with the matter is the fact that those who contended for fighting it out and who voted for war men, are the first to raise a clamor when there is any danger of getting [illegible]. Let those who are really in favor of stopping the war by negotiation, talk for peace and vote for peace; and let those who are in favor of war and who vote for war men and war measures, go to the trenches and take their chances. It is folly to talk about keeping out State officers, or anybody else, if the war is to be continued with the hope of conquering or subjugating the north.

We suppose the Legislature will assemble in three or four weeks and then we shall see what we shall see. We think Gov. Vance will advocate the putting in of a large number of State officers, and the Legislature will most likely agree with the recommendation, and turn them over to the Enrolling officers. And if those [illegible] for Vance from principle, and [illegible] should fight it out until one party or the other is subjugated, rather than make efforts to negotiate a peace, they [illegible] go; but if, in disregard of principle, they [illegible] for him because he had promised to keep them out, their fate will be but a just punishment for the abandonment of principle. The [illegible] certain persons and classes to skulk out, and [illegible] money by the sufferings and horrors they are making no efforts to stop, is about out, and the war must be either stopped by [illegible] and negotiation, or every man must take his turn in the trenches. Thousands of men in North Carolina will soon be reminded of the truth of many of the predictions made by us during last summer; and if ruin and devastation should finally settle down upon us they will remember that we warned them in time. If amid all our trials and sufferings we had a State government that the people could look to with hope and confidence, our condition would be far better; but [illegible] in this hour of general [illegible] those who ought to be their [illegible] have become their oppressors, and the citizens of North Carolina have been called on to submit to [illegible] itations, [illegible] ited upon those of no other State in the Confederacy or upon the [illegible] so say upon [illegible] Legislature [illegible] the moral nerve [illegible] to enquire whether [illegible] law in North Carolina or not. [illegible] a thing it is now disregarded by those high [illegible] thority, and is [illegible] sworn to [illegible]

GEN. [illegible]

We think it very [illegible] [illegible] der the old organization, things will remain pretty much as they are, and we may expect the work of [illegible] to go on in that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] we admit that there is [illegible] in the [illegible] but we suppose the [illegible] it is important for them to stay at home. For this [illegible] to go than to go [illegible]

[illegible]

New Advertisements.—W. R. Richardson & Co.—Bank Stock for Sale.

WE see it stated that Alexander Collie, Esq., of London, has presented to Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, a valuable [illegible] for the Blind of the Institution. We learn from the [illegible] that the [illegible] have [illegible] to Mr. Collie resolutions of thanks.

J. M. [illegible], for many years a representative from the county of Granville in the State Legislature, was found dead on the old track of the [illegible] Railroad, on the [illegible] inst. He had gone from home on horse back. We have not heard whether it is thought his death was the result of foul play, or a visitation of Providence.

[illegible]

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON, commanding the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d Regiments of North Carolina Troops, is reported to have been killed at Winchester on Monday last. Gen. J. was from Lincoln county, where he raised a company early in 1861. This company was attached to the 13th Volunteers, (23d troops,) and on the re-organization of the regiment, Captain Johnston was made Lieutenant Colonel. For his distinguished gallantry he was promoted to Brigadier General from Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to the command of what was then known as Iverson's Brigade. He was a nephew of Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, and graduated at our State University in 1858, with distinction.

BRANDY FROM THE SORGHUM.—C. Kooster, Esq., has shown us a sample of brandy made from the skimmings of the Sorghum that is better than any "new dip" we have seen from the Apple. Mr. Kooster thinks a good article may be made if properly managed, without the slightest difficulty. The price of brandy makes it worth an experiment.

TAXES.—The Sheriffs are now settling their taxes with the Comptroller. The Sheriff of New Hanover paid the largest, about $220,000. The Sheriff of Wake paid the next highest, about $78,000. Granville county paid $74,000.

GRAPES.—Judging from the large quantities of grapes offered in the market the season must have been a propitious one for them. We have never seen so many offered in the Raleigh market before.

ANOTHER BLOCKADER GONE.—It seems we were right in supposing that the blockade running was about over at Wilmington. The Journal of Tuesday has the following account of the loss of another ship:

Last night the fine blockade running steamer Lynx, belonging to John Fraser & Co. and commanded by Captain Reid, crossed New Inlet Bar and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred bales of cotton, one-half on government account. She also had $50,000 in gold on freight for government. She had some few passengers.

Just after she got out she was opened by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six times at or below the water-line. Finding the ship in a sinking condition, the Captain beached her some five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of [illegible], and the vessel was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to the government was saved. [illegible] by which one of the crew was wounded.

[illegible] terday at New Hope and defeated them handsomely. New Hope is in Augusta county, between Middle and South rivers, [illegible]

[illegible]

If they have already got there, it is quite probable that they will do to and will destroy all the public property and private [illegible] lay their hands upon.

We have good authority for stating that our losses since the battle of [illegible] have been very small.

GEORGIA.

The papers bring us nothing of interest from Georgia, but the following letter from the front, found in one of them, will be read with interest:

GRIFFIN, Sept. 22, 1864.

The telegraph has already apprised you of the exchange of two thousand Prisoners at Rough and Ready, an insignificant little post on the railroad, a few miles this side of East Point. A portion of Lewis's Kentucky brigade walked down the track and reached here last night. In the true reporter style I cornered three or four intelligent fellows and by a system of questions gained some interesting information from them, in relation to the enemy up about Atlanta, and from their rear.

These men were taken in the battle of Jonesboro, were marched to Atlanta and there placed under guard. The railroad at that time was not in operation in consequence of the operations of General Wheeler, but as soon as trains commenced running they were put on board and started for Northern prisons. Seventy of them made their escape between Chattanooga and Nashville by cutting holes through the bottoms of the cars and dropping to the ground. When they got to Nashville, last Thursday night they were ordered back by General Sherman for exchange, and arrived at Atlanta on Tuesday, and immediately went down to Rough and Ready as stated above.

From Nashville to Atlanta the railroad is in [illegible] order. General Wheeler [illegible] a great deal, but [illegible] So well organized [illegible] for rebuilding bridges and relaying track, and so great were the guards and blocks along the lines, that as fast as one portion of the road was torn up, it was immediately repaired. The enemy have now over the road five bridge timbers in immense piles all along the track, and [illegible] injuries.

Chattanooga and Dalton are garrisoned by three brigades of negroes. The streets of the former city, erected by southern industry and walked by southern chivalry and beauty, are now paraded by our former slaves to whom all white men are forced to exhibit his passes, and if he fails to have such he is marched off to the guard house, and his case examined and his punishment adjusted by the negro!—The negroes scrupulously enact the military regulation of all passing their posts. Bancroft has here another chapter to write upon "the jubilee of convicts and slaves."

They have barracks there in which all Confederate and Federal deserters, "bounty jumpers" and criminals are confined together, and constantly watched over by negroes. The Yankees seem not to have any respect for deserters from our army. The "bounty jumper" is a man who enlists, receives his bounty money, deserts, goes to another point, repeats the operation, and so on until he is apprehended.

Atlanta is described as one vast military beehive. Sherman's soldiers throng every street and are crowded into every house. The most active work prevails on the fortifications, and if the enemy remain there long, it will be the strongest fortified city on the continent. The streets are swept perfectly clean, and everything kept in an excellent sanitary condition. Several hundred frame houses have been torn to pieces, and their timbers constructed into barracks for troops outside of town. Prisoners report also that they saw an immense pile of railroad iron in the city—"enough," they said, "to build a new line to Nashville." I presume that they were deceived about its extent, and what they saw was rails taken from our own roads about the city.

In relation to Sherman's men whose time were out going home, they say that they met a great many trains of them—many of them were without arms and many were not able to learn whether any that they saw were going to Virginia, or to reinforce any other point. They heard nothing of the whereabouts of Forrest and Wheeler, but say they saw no Federal cavalry along the entire road. It is presumed that their force ran along the Tennessee river.

The Yankees are organizing what they call the "First Georgia Regiment" at Atlanta, from deserters from our army. They offer fourteen hundred dollars bounty and a new suit of the latest [illegible] commingled freely in the barracks with our [illegible] offered the oath of allegiance. When the roll was called for them to take their departure, all who wished to take the oath were requested to pass to the left and the balance to the right. I am sorry to inform you that a good many went to the left, and among them were several subaltern officers of the line.

THAT "IMPORTANT MOVEMENT."

The following from a correspondent of the Columbia Guardian gives an insight into the "important movement" spoken of in yesterday's telegrams:

MACON, GA., Sept. 20, 1864.

Gen. Hood's army broke up its camp at Lovejoy's Station, on [illegible] and moved off upon the Newnan Road in a Northerly direction. By [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] Montgomery and Central Georgia [illegible]. Looking further up, you will see that there is a railroad running from Selma to Blue Mountain, and that if the latter is made a base of operations, Sherman's communications with Chattanooga can be [illegible]. While an army is on the move, its destination is, or ought to be, purely conjectural. But, in this case, it seems patent that Hood is making a movement to force Sherman out of Atlanta. It is quite notorious that the Federal army has been recently greatly depleted by the sending of reinforcements either to Virginia or somewhere else, and by men whose time is out going home. [illegible] from Atlanta state [illegible] that two corps went off on Thursday and Friday, and that they saw three brigades stack arms and refuse to serve any longer, claiming an honorable discharge; that many others have already gone, and still more preparing to leave. All this explains the present movement. Gen. Hood, no doubt, feels able to make a successful march to the rear of Atlanta and force its abandonment by the enemy.

* * * Indeed, the greatest confidence is felt that Sherman will speedily abandon his present position. He has thrown up the most formidable works, expelled citizens of every age and condition, and, indeed, proclaimed his intention to make it a military position permanently. It is the most exposed position the Yankee army ever occupied since the beginning of the war.

[From the Standard.]

ARREST OF DESERTERS.

We are glad to learn that the recent efforts of the Home Guard in this State, in arresting and getting in deserters, have been crowned with much success. Scores, indeed we may say, hundreds, have responded to the appeals of Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance and have come in and gone forward to their regiments. We trust these misguided men will do all they can to atone for their transgression, and to wipe out the reproach they have brought upon themselves by deserting the flag of their country. Some of them are veterans with the scars of many battles on their bodies; and it is to be hoped they will remember their good conduct on the occasion when these scars were received, and will so act in the future as to cause their comrades and their countrymen generally to respect them as good soldiers. We also trust that the evil of desertion will now cease, and that every soldier will resolve to stand firmly under all trials by the common flag. We repeat what we have so often said, that nothing will justify a soldier in deserting his colors; and that policy as well as a sense of honor dictate that under no circumstances should he abandon his comrades and the cause he has sworn to uphold.

But while we say this, we feel bound as a public journalist to refer to a rumor, which for the honor, and good name of our State, we hope is not true. It is said that in several Counties the officers of the Home Guard, acting under orders from Headquarters at Raleigh, have arrested whole families, including women and children, and placed them in camp and held them there, in order to induce or force deserters belonging to families thus arrested, to come in. The law of the State in relation to deserters is a proper and wholesome one, and should be rigidly enforced; but surely that law does not contemplate the arrest of women and children and the placing them in camp, on mere suspicion of sympathizing with deserters. We append the act on the subject, so that our readers may see it and judge for themselves. Persons suspected of sympathizing with deserters, or who harbor, assist, or maintain them, can be reached only by civil process returnable to the Courts; the military power cannot, with any show of respect for the civil law, arrest, detain, or imprison any one on mere suspicion.

We have made this inquiry in good faith, out of sincere respect for the character of the State, its military arm included—and with no purpose to injure or embarrass Gov. Vance. We trust he will make public his order on the subject, and that these arrests of women and children, if made at all, will appear to have been made without his direction or sanction.

AN ACT TO PUNISH AIDERS AND ABETTORS OF DESERTERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That any person who shall knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State or of the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any person who shall under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a conscript, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment four months.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall have force from its ratification. Ratified the 7th day of July, 1864.

MORE YANKEES CAPTURED.—The *Carolinian* of Monday says:

Capt. McDougald of Rockfish succeeded, yesterday morning in capturing five more yankees who escaped from the prison at Florence. They were conducted to the Arsenal at this place where they will remain until further orders.

There are many more in the country scattered from place to place. Let our citizens keep a vigilant lookout and secure them.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[ENTERED ACCORDING TO [illegible] ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 27.—The fight near Port Republic on Monday was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy. They came over the river and were driven back three miles by our cavalry across the river.

[illegible] Monday [illegible] of Waynesboro [illegible] o'clock this morning [illegible] about one mile from town. No damage done, up to four P. M. The [illegible] that they are [illegible] track between Christian's Creek and [illegible]

No fighting between the armies up to four o'clock this evening. No casualties among the [illegible]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28.—It is difficult to get at the precise facts. Both armies in the Valley have moved.—Early is following the enemy and reports that he will attack them to-day at Mount Sidney.

It is reported that we whipped the enemy yesterday at Weir Cave.

The enemy's cavalry are on a raid, whereabouts not known.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—New York papers of Monday received. War news unimportant. At last accounts Sheridan was still in pursuit of Early.

Dennison has not yet accepted the position of Postmaster General.

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln county, Missouri, was broken up by soldiers, and one man killed and three wounded.

Winter Davis, of Maryland, has taken the stump for Lincoln.

European advices to the 12th received. The British press were discussing Yankee politics and generally favoring or predicting the election of McClellan.

The city of Nankin had been taken by the Chinese Imperialists.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were received with demonstrations in Denmark. They will visit Sweden and Strasbury.

The marriage of Erlanger, the Banker, to Miss Slidell caused a sensation in Paris.

Cotton in Liverpool firmer.

YANKEE DESERTER CAUGHT.—The *Carolinian* says:

We understand that our Home Guards at Moore county arrested an escaped Yankee prisoner during last week. He belonged to the 14th Indiana Infantry, and says he escaped with eight hundred others from Florence, where he was confined. A number of these 'deserters' are now loose, and our people should keep a good lookout for them. They are easily secured, and recollect that every one is, in exchange, worth one of our brave men now confined in Northern prisons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Auction Sales!

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auct'rs.

NO. 40, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

ON MONDAY NEXT 3D OF OCTOBER WE WILL offer at auction:
100 Pair English Colored Blankets, a little damaged.
—ALSO—
Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tumblers, Looking Glasses and C. C. Chambers.
$6,000 Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds.
Sept 28-2t

LOST.

LATE YESTERDAY EVENING BETWEEN TUCKER, Andrews & Co's Store and B. H. Harris' Billiard Saloon one Black Pocket Book containing between nine and eighteen hundred dollars Confederate Money, bills ranging from 1 to 10's. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office.
Sept 28-3t* W. G. BRIGGS.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th September, 1864, a negro man who says his name is Sylvester, and belongs to Washington Gardner, Carroll County, Va. Said negro is about 25 or 30 years of age, weighs 140 to 150, is black, and four feet six inches to five feet high. Says Mr. Gardner bought him of Oliver Neal. Owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
Raleigh, Sept. 23-4awtf W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of Implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."
We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.
This is a safe and very profitable business.
Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.
To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.
He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.
☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.